

thus explained: The lines were being carried westward, probably to be nearer the point selected as the landing place in Cuba.

In his dispatch Lieutenant-Colonel Allen said that he had heard nothing officially from either General Shafter or Admiral Sampson. This in accounted for readily by his instructions. He was told specifically by General Miles in a cable dispatch sent yesterday not to embarrass General Shafter by any unnecessary suggestions.

Thus it will be seen that General Shafter, like Admiral Sampson, is not to be tied by exact orders from Washington, but is to be allowed the widest liberty of action in the belief that he, being on the ground, is capable of judging best the propriety of projected movements.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, however, who is a member of General Miles's staff, and directly in charge of the signal work in Santiago Province, communicated briefly with General Miles in cipher the fact that the debarkation of the troops had begun, and that a plan of attack had been perfected.

**INJURED ON A GUNBOAT.**  
Key West, Fla., June 22.—A warship which arrived this morning from the blockade of Havana brought in W. Henderson, chief armorer, and J. Herman, gunner's mate of one of the gunboats, who were injured yesterday while at work in the armor-room of the boat trying to extract the fuse from a 1-pound shell.

Henderson was struck in the abdomen by a piece of the shell, and Herman's right arm was lacerated. The men will be placed in the Marine Hospital. Both will recover.

**GENERAL BLANCO'S POPULARITY.**  
Havana, June 22.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the United States of an attempt to assassinate Captain-General Blanco by a member of the volunteers whose brother had been shot for complicity in a plot against the Government.

General Blanco enjoys the esteem of all classes in Havana, including the volunteers, and is regarded with the utmost confidence by the representative of Spanish sovereignty. The Cubans admit that they are under obligations to General Blanco for the establishment of autonomy in the island. The Palace guards are from the volunteers, and several officers of that body are aids on the General's staff.

General Blanco's public appearances are frequently the occasions of patriotic demonstrations, and that he has no fear of assassination is shown by the fact that he often rides out without escort, visiting the fortifications about Havana without the attendance of the usual bodyguard.

**TO PROTECT HEALTH OF TROOPS.**  
Washington, June 22.—The medical authorities here are anxious that the troops now off Santiago de Cuba should be landed at the earliest possible moment from the transports, and believe that to effect this the commanders should be justified in exposing the men to some degree of risk from attack, rather than to continue their confinement on board the ships.

The appearance of typhoid fever among the soldiers, as reported from Santiago, is said at medical headquarters to be due not to conditions on the transports, but to bad water or food taken in Florida before the transports embarked.

It is manifestly impossible, from a medical point of view, for typhoid fever to develop within the short space of time that the transports have been at sea unless the germs were absorbed some time before the vessels left Tampa.

**SPANIARDS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.**  
Havana, June 22.—Complete tranquillity reigns in Havana. The greatest confidence is felt that the Spanish forces will successfully cope with the American soldiers who were on yesterday reported to have arrived on board transports off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. There is great enthusiasm among the troops and volunteers, who are all anxious to fight against the invaders.

**MAJOR DALY'S DISCOVERY.**  
Key West, Fla., June 22 (Special).—While searching the hold of the prize steamer Pedro recently Major William H. Daly, of General Miles's staff, discovered eight steel cylinders, nine feet in diameter and twenty-two feet long, together with a number of steel crosspieces and bolts.

A careful examination convinced the officers that the cylinders and their equipments, when put together, made pontoons of sufficient buoyancy to carry the heaviest size of artillery. The pontoons were doubtless made for the purpose of lighting artillery designed for the defense of one of the Cuban ports. Major Daly's discovery is considered a most important one by officers stationed here.

**SPANIARDS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.**  
Kingston, Jamaica, June 22.—The steamer Adula, which arrived here yesterday from Cienfuegos, brings one hundred refugees—well-to-do Cubans and Spaniards.

They say that the Spanish soldiers there are anxious for a fight, but that the populace is disheartened by the long struggle. Food is no dearer now, they say, than it was a month ago; and while flour and meat are scarce, rice, fish and vegetables are abundant.

**GERMANS IN AMERICAN NAVY.**  
London, June 23.—A dispatch from Berlin says:

"The semi-official Post hears from Antwerp that persons commissioned by the Washington Government to enlist seamen on neutral soil are said to have enlisted more than a thousand German sailors for the American Navy and the auxiliary cruisers. This would explain the difficulty German captains have experienced of late in manning their ships."

**ENGLISH RAILS AND TIES.**

From The Railroad Gazette.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, one of the inspectors of the British Board of Trade, in reporting on a recent visit to the yard at Tavistock, on the London and Southwestern, made the following recommendation, some of which are of great importance, and which will be of great value to the railway companies.

The inspector said that the rails were of good quality, but that the cross ties were of inferior quality, and that the rails were not strong enough for heavy passenger trains. He recommended that the rails be of a heavier gauge, and that the cross ties be of a better quality. He also recommended that the rails be laid on a better bed, and that the ties be driven in more firmly.

Colonel Yorke does not quote the formula on which he bases his conclusions, but he says that the rails are suitable only for speeds of forty miles an hour or less, but that Americans, who are surprised at this, will note that the rails are of a heavier gauge than those in England, and that the ties are of a better quality. He also says that the rails are of a heavier gauge than those in England, and that the ties are of a better quality.

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## A luxurious necessity

# WICKS.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR SHAFTER.

(Continued from first page.)

sighted these since Sunday, and it is now believed that she found her guns in good condition, and probably, in accordance with orders, proceeded to Key West when this had been ascertained.

Colonel Paul D. Mills, the football player, who was attached to Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Artillery, in camp at the shipyard, communicated briefly with General Miles in cipher the fact that the debarkation of the troops had begun, and that a plan of attack had been perfected.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, however, who is a member of General Miles's staff, and directly in charge of the signal work in Santiago Province, communicated briefly with General Miles in cipher the fact that the debarkation of the troops had begun, and that a plan of attack had been perfected.

**COLONEL HENRY'S NEW DIVISION.**  
Washington, June 22.—The reinforcement of General Shafter actually began to-day in the departure of a regiment and a battalion of the troops at Camp Alger for Santiago. They go to Newport News and then by steamer direct to Santiago.

If the expectations of the projectors of this movement are realized these troops are likely to occupy actually less time in the passage than did the first contingent which left Tampa, notwithstanding that the distance is twice as long.

Formal orders were issued placing General Guy V. Henry in charge of the new division of troops composed of Buford's and Garretson's brigades, which are to form part of the new division. Probably some of the troops now at Tampa will be attached also, in which case they will be dispatched in separate transports.

**TROOPS LEAVE CAMP ALGER.**  
Camp Alger, Va., June 22.—The first troops to leave Camp Alger for the front started to-day. They comprised the entire 33d Michigan and one battalion of the 24th Michigan. They were to have started at 9 o'clock, but it was 11:30 before they got off for Alexandria, whence boats conveyed them to Newport News, where they will be placed on board the transport Yale. It was at first intended to send the men to Newport News by rail, but it was discovered that the draught of the Yale would prevent her touching at the dock to receive the troops. The boats which will convey the men from Alexandria will be able to go directly to the side of the Yale and so transfer the men. Colonel Girard has finally adopted the matter of men for the hospital service by deciding that while they must enlist in the Regular Army, they shall accompany their regiments when they move and be discharged at the end of the war. The Third and Fourth Regiments of the 10th, 8th, 12th and 13th Pennsylvania regiments, has been ordered to proceed to the river to-morrow on a practice march.

As a result of continual arrivals of recruits the Pennsylvania regiments are practically full, and the Illinois regiments are nearly full.

**SPAIN AND TOBACCO IMPORTS.**  
Madrid, June 22.—In the Senate today a proposal for the free cultivation of tobacco in Spain has been under consideration, the chief argument in its favor being that Spain imports tobacco largely from the United States.

**A CUBAN TOWN BOMBARDED.**  
Madrid, June 22, 1 a. m.—An official dispatch from Havana says:

"An American vessel bombarded the town of Casilda, Province of Santa Clara, about five miles south of Trinidad, with which it is connected by rail, for three hours.

"She fired one hundred and fifty big shells. The troops and the gunboat Dependence cooperated in a brilliant defense, and the American vessel was obliged to retire, after damaging some houses and shops."

**SEAMEN HOME FROM THE WEST INDIES.**  
On board the Atlas Line steamer Holstein, which arrived yesterday from West India ports, were thirty American seamen, sent home by the American Consul at Kingston. Six of them belonged to the dispatch-boat Kanapaha and one to the dispatch-boat E. E. Simpson. The eighth man, Arthur Parkinson, belongs to the U. S. Fish Commission, and is suffering from a broken leg.

**HOSPITAL SHIP FOR MASSACHUSETTS.**  
Boston, June 22.—The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association has closed its office at the headquarters of the State. The money has been paid and possession taken. Dr. Barrett, of Boston, who was Surgeon-General on the staff of the United States Army, is in charge of the medical and surgical work.

**D. A. R. WAR FUND GROWING.**  
Syracuse, N. Y., June 22.—Mrs. James M. Belden, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has sent to Mrs. Mark H. Hatch, Washington, D. C., the contribution of twenty-eight chapters of the State to the war fund, to be used in conjunction with the D. A. R. hospital work in the Army and Navy.

**GIN PRACTICE FOR INFANTRYMEN.**  
It was reported yesterday that it is the purpose of the authorities to train the volunteer infantry at the various arms of the service by a gin practice, and to turn them into artillery recruits, so that the regular artillery can all join the siege train which is being formed under Brigadier-General John L. Alden.

**THE DETAIL FOR THE ENQUIRER.**  
Commander William H. Stanton and a crew of thirty men from the 2d Battalion of Naval Reserve troops were ordered to the Enquirer yesterday. Six engineers, under Chief Machinist Jasper T. Kane, were also included in the detail. The Enquirer is to be the flagship of the patrol fleet, and Admiral Krhen will make a tour of inspection on board of her, extending from Eastport to Galveston. A detail of the 1st Battalion of Cavalry, under Captain Miller and his staff, and a detail of the 1st Battalion of Infantry, under Captain Tuzo, will attend the memorial service at Trinity Church to-day.

**SOLDIERS GRATEFUL FOR HELP.**  
Letters expressing gratitude and appreciation are being received daily at the office of the New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association, No. 129 Broadway, from soldiers whose families have been financially assisted by the association. These letters also express thanks for the association's aid in the last few days, contained complaints of the non-receipt of State pay.

**THE PANAMA'S CASE.**  
Washington, June 22.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, called at the State Department yesterday to present a protest against the neutral ownership of the cargoes on board the Spanish prize Panama and one other Spanish ship taken by Admiral Sampson's fleet some after the war began. The Prize Court allowed sixty days for the presentation of proof of this neutral ownership. It is understood that the Ambassador's course is due solely to a desire to give the Prize Court the fullest opportunity on the subject, and is not in the nature of a protest or a questioning of the jurisdiction of the Prize Court.

**THE RAGGED ROLL CALL.**  
From The Atlanta Constitution.  
They were calling the roll of the Ragged Regiment yesterday with the following result:

"Colonel Jinks." (Colonel Jinks arrived.)  
"Lieutenant Haskins." (Lieutenant Haskins arrived.)  
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**THE NAVY AND ARMY COMPARED.**  
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"It is one of the misfortunes of every great era like this that many of the men who do the work and bear the burden are rarely mentioned and never get the credit which belongs to them. If I can do anything to secure those men just appreciation I want to do it. They are all experts and men of experience in their various lines. It is not hard, too, for some of them who know that at the front in battle. They have been in the line, and it has not been easy either for the Department to refuse their requests for active service or for them to accept the necessity of remaining where they are. I hope some day a good word for them. Few know the extent of what they have undertaken and done, or of their high professional competency, spirit and standard."

**THE NAVY AND ARMY COMPARED.**  
The Navy was better prepared for war than the Army. Dewey's magnificent victory at Manila was won less than ten days after war was declared, and he was unable to follow it up promptly, and his fruits were placed in jeopardy by the fact that there was no land force to co-operate with and support him.

The fact that the Navy was better prepared, or not so ill prepared, for war as the Army, when the war broke out, is a fact which is well known, and yet even in Washington one seldom hears a statement of the reasons. What has been done in the Navy since the outbreak of the war is a fact which is well known, and yet even in Washington one seldom hears a statement of the reasons.

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